

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING FESTIVITIES AT VIENNA.
SCENE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING—UNFAVORABLE
WEATHER—THE PASSAGE TO THE EXHIBITION—
AN UNDEMONSTRATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
VIENNA, May 1.—The day of the opening of the Exhibition is not of the most fortunate kind. Since yesterday morning the sky has been lowering. Last night heavy rain fell and has laid the dust well, but has left the weather cool, windy, and showery. The wind blows from the Alps; it is snowing, and the rain falls at intervals. This morning we were promised a pleasant day. The city is dull and gray; there is no sunshine and no decoration. At 9 o'clock in the morning I came from a survey of the streets leading to the Prater. The concourse was immense in spite of the showers, and the population of Vienna was flowing in an uninterrupted stream, on foot and in carriages, by the two ways leading into the Prater.

The police had taken possession of the two streets leading from the city to the Exhibition grounds, and traffic on them was suspended. The guests of rank and the invited functionaries, as well as the members of the press, were all directed to the main entrance, while the unfortunates who had not been invited, and who were waiting for a carriage, were directed to the door at the western or American end of the nave. Bodies of troops in fatigue dress, returning from their labors on the grounds, and the empty carriages returning briskly, were the only counter-currents visible. The halls were lined with dense columns of people, and the crowd was increasing.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE.
At 10 o'clock 30 minutes I returned from a walk to the Exhibition buildings. The mass of people around the main entrances was almost impenetrable, and the long file of carriages discharged their occupants so slowly that the procession could scarcely move. The people on foot provided with tickets had great difficulty in making an entrance, and the number of splendid carriages and gorgeous uniforms of the embassadors and other persons, who had the right of way, retarded still more the passage of the general public. Many foreigners who had not been able to read the directions on the back of their tickets and had mistaken their entrances, were obliged to abandon their way on foot to the proper entrance. The line of carriages and the press of individuals were greater than at 9 o'clock, though only a few minutes were left to the time officially announced for closing the doors, and it seemed impossible that half the ticket-holders could enter. The number of persons arriving in Vienna during the past two days has been very great. The hotels are all crowded, in spite of the enormous prices. The number claiming privileges as newspaper correspondents is so large, and many have arrived so late, that it has been impossible for many to get admission.

The Imperial Commission has declined to recognize the State Commissioners from America, and does not admit them officially to the opening. The suspended Commissioners have, at the earnest request of Mr. Cannon, President of the temporary Commission, been admitted to places among distinguished persons, but the General Director refuses peremptorily to recognize them officially.

At 11 o'clock the line of carriages continued to line the drives of the Prater and went far down in the city. The rain poured and threatened to become continuous. The general view of the buildings was very dull. At the great entrance are the Imperial standards, and on each transept is that of the nation which occupies it, but they make little display. That of the United States has been away from the halyards at one corner and hangs in a rope at half-mast. The American transept will not be officially opened, as the preparation is much delayed. Conflicting telegrams from Washington have assisted to paralyze the efforts of the temporary Commission, and from the want of organization in its affairs no time remained to arrange the few articles which are unpacked. The architect of the Commission has with great energy succeeded in decorating the entrance effectively, and the engineer has made very great efforts to get a portion of the transept in readiness; but as there were no laborers to be got, and the papers of the suspended Commission were only received yesterday by the new one, it has been impossible to do anything more than decorate the main entrance, which is a part of our space. A screen of American flags hides the unoccupied space in our transept.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS GUESTS.
At 11 o'clock some of the Imperial family had just passed through the street on their way to the Exhibition. The line of carriages still extended up Prater-strasse as far as the eye could reach, and the crowd was undiminished. Promptly at the appointed time, the Emperor and Empress passed through the Prater-strasse and the carriage drive leading to the Prater-strasse; they were followed by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, in two carriages, each drawn by six horses, with an immense suite of officials, making the sole brilliant point in the out-door proceedings. The Emperor lay back in his carriage, so that his face could not be seen, and he made, while I saw him, no sign of recognition of the spectators. The Empress, whose face was very lovely, watched the people as they passed with evident interest; but there was no kind of demonstration.

Very few of the bystanders took off their hats, and not a sound of any kind was heard but the grating of the carriage wheels on the gravel of the drive. When the Crown Prince passed there was even less lifting of hats, though he showed himself at the window and scrutinized everything as he went along. I have never seen anywhere such an utterly indifferent reception by a people of its rulers. There seemed something really particular in the expression on the sweet face of the Empress as she scanned the crowd as if looking for some one whom she should recognize, or who should send her the grace of a royal salute. The Imperial carriage passed the gates of the Exhibition at a few minutes to noon, and entered the Imperial pavilion, where the master of the ceremonies met their Majesties and conducted them to the rotunda. There was no military display whatever.

SCENES INSIDE THE BUILDING.
THE ROTUNDA—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR—THE
FORMAL OPENING—ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
VIENNA, May 1.—The Rotunda began to fill from the moment of opening the outer gates. As one forced one's way through the dense mass of curious spectators there was freedom, order and courtesy. Within the Exhibition inclosure, here an Austrian official in his gay uniform; a European Commissioner with cocked hat, white feathers and sword; a Hungarian magnate or stately Oriental, hurried across the open space to escape the light gusts of rain. There were large numbers of ladies in a simple morning costume than I had expected to see; but once within the Rotunda all individual peculiarities were lost in the masses gathered together. The immense hall became more and more imposing as its space was filled. Notwithstanding the gloomy sky, enough light came through the open corridor and crowding down. The inner roof of frescoed canvas, the prevailing color of which is a brownish gray, expanded above with a pleasing effect of warmth and cheerfulness. All the scaffolding was cleared away around the groups of statues, the immense fountain which spouts palm and papyrus, and gorgeous mosaics on masses of alabaster, as yet, and not the least important object, the wonderful monumental structure of glycerine which Austrian contributes.

THE IMPERIAL DAISS.
The dais erected for the Emperor and guests is rather simple, its most striking feature being a background of copper tubes, arranged like

the pipes of an organ, with a row of small fir trees in front of them. The floor is divided into segments, like the slices of a pie, each numbered. The space for the Press is in front of the Imperial platform, and so ample that at half past 11 there remained a wide gap between us and the outer belt of bodies. According to the official programme, the admissions at the outer gates had already ceased, and the Rotunda received no more. I should estimate the number present, including the close ring of faces looking down upon us from the gallery, at about 12,000. There was not enough to take the chill off the inner air. Gentlemen retained their overcoats and ladies their heavy shawls, and there was a muffled chorus of stamping feet over the great plain of the floor.

The sound of a trumpet a few minutes before noon announced to us the arrival of the imperial archdukes and royal guests. The day is a little brighter, but its chilliness still creeps in upon us as the clock strikes 12. The orchestra and singing societies strike up the popular hymn of Austria, "God Preserve the Emperor Francis." The quantity of the music is beautifully adjusted to the capacity of the hall, as its quality is to the august occasion. The thousands of guests stand up and uncover as the hymn ceases. All eyes are directed to the portal of state by which the Emperor will enter. There is a sharp, quick sound of guards presenting arms outside, a movement of the officials waiting under the portal, the trumpets blow, the mass of the people breaks into loud and hearty cheers as the Emperor makes his appearance. Proceeded by the Archduke Protector, Carl Ludwig, he moves slowly around the fountain with the Empress on his arm, and takes his place on the Imperial dais. The royal guests follow in a brief but brilliant procession, and seat themselves in the exact order prescribed by court ceremonial so rapidly and gracefully that the presence of the master of ceremonies is hardly suggested.

APPEARANCE OF THE EMPEROR.
The Emperor, growing bald, still has a youthful air. His white coat and red pantaloons fairly shine over beside the pale blue robe and white tulle overdress of the Empress. On the latter's right hand stands the portly Prince of Wales, in an easy nonchalant attitude. His sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, is absent. The Crown Prince Fritz is in the Emperor's left, erect and soldierly, in the white uniform of the Prussian garde de corps. Near him is Prince Luisepold of Bavaria, in blue, and with a cerulean ribbon on his breast. The Crown Prince of Denmark, a stout and solid gentleman in dark blue, stands on the extreme left, as far as possible from his brother Prussia. The younger heirs, Rudolph of Austria, the Emperor's son, and Frederic William of Prussia and Germany, both manly and graceful boys of 14 and 30, are also present. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is the only one of the reigning princes whom I can recognize at the distance where we are stationed.

While all are waiting on tiptoe of expectation, the high personages rise to their feet and the spirit-stirring air from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," is intoned by all the singers with the full strains of the orchestra. The poetry written for the occasion by a certain Joseph Weller, of whom fame has not yet heard, is really not worth the task of translation; but no poverty of words can diminish the effect of the magnificent melody. There is something in its sinking and soaring fluctuations suggestive of the triumph of a great and righteous cause. This is no place nor time to turn to the past, yet I cannot help rejoicing in my heart when I reflect that to Austria is due this free, faithful, and splendid Congress of the nations. The rehearsals made by the orchestra two or three days ago predicted an unfortunate result, the reverberation from the conical dome being so great as to destroy the harmony. The mass of human beings, however, has corrected this fault. I never heard anything simpler or grander. Now the Archduke Carl Ludwig, standing on the steps of the Imperial platform, delivers his address of welcome. We hear only a voice, and nothing more; but by the special favor of the Austrian authorities I am enabled to send you the exact text of his speech:

ADDRESSES OF THE ARCHDUKE, THE EMPEROR, AND THE MINISTER PRESIDENT.
In these halls, devoted to progress and to festal feeling, I greet your Majesty. Your high presence concludes a work which has drawn the attention of the world to Austria, and secured to our country the recognition of its prominent position in the requirements of the world's well-being through the instruction of labor. It does not become us, who have been immediately called to the confidence of your Majesty, to pronounce judgment on the completed work; but it may be allowed us to refer to the elements which have entered into its creation, to the noble initiative taken by your Majesty, to the intelligent and devoted cooperation of our own and foreign people. These are the elements which today give their ultimate value to the creation of your Majesty, and beyond an honored memory to the coming generations. Will your Majesty graciously deign to accept the catalogue of the Exhibition and the memorial which describes its historical development, and to declare the World's Exhibition for the year 1873 opened.

The Emperor answers:
I behold with lively satisfaction the completion of an undertaking the weight and importance of which you appreciate in the highest degree. My trust in the patriotism and capacity of my people, in the sympathy and support of my Majesty, and in the devotedness of the developments of the great work. My Imperial favor and my grateful recognition are given to its completion. I declare the World's Exhibition for the year 1873 opened.

The following is the address of thanks by the Minister-President, Prince Auerperg:
Your Majesty will permit me to salute you with the highest reverence in the name of the Government. The undertaking whose opening we celebrate in this moment has grown into a fact which has tasked the power of the world and which has been animated with an elevated self-consciousness, the people of Austria look to-day on this work which gives testimony of the increasing power and the growing prestige of their fatherland and its active participation in the solution of the great problems of culture. We so thoroughly owe this work to the favor of your Majesty, and to the original idea it is your own. It is the embodiment of your Imperial phrase that in the union of separated powers lies their strength and importance. The whole of the people of Austria and devotion, and I only give expression to the feelings which today moved the hearts of all to lay their most revered gratitude at the feet of your Majesty's throne.

The Burgomaster of Vienna then returned thanks to His Majesty, recalling to him that it was now 25 years since he had mounted the throne, thanking him for the protection and favor shown to Vienna and the metropolitan dignity, and for having thrown down the city walls and promoted public works, and having added to the interest of the great exhibition by his presence. The Burgomaster hoped that coming ages would record in this monument Imperial wisdom and goodness.

The Emperor stood with his hand upon his breast while speaking, and his voice was so clear that I easily caught the closing sentences. When he once opened the Exhibition opened, there was a blast of trumpets and peals of cannon outside, and rousing cheers from the multitude within. The triumphal melody of Handel was again heard even more strikingly by repetition. The Minister-President, Prince Auerperg, was unintelligible to the most of the audience. During his address the foreign Commissioners betook themselves to their respective departments to await the Imperial visit. After he and the Burgomaster of Vienna had spoken, and the last prosaic verses of the epic melody had been sung, the imperial, royal, and princely company left the dais and entered the western wing of the transept, as it is officially called. The Crown Prince Frederic-William gave his arm to the Empress Elizabeth, and followed the Emperor. After him came the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and others of the Imperial cortège. Baron Schwartz-Senborn, as the Director of the Exposition, preceded the Emperor. The cheers were renewed as the procession began, and were remarkably hearty and enthusiastic as it approached the department representing the German Empire.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.
Mr. Jay was in waiting at the extreme western end of the wing; the outer space was handsomely draped and decorated, and a sort of drop-curtain of

the American colors concealed the emptiness of the side transept, which has been allotted to us. The Imperial party looked at and doubtless admired these decorations, and then began their return through the English department. Suddenly, however, the Emperor turned back to visit the side transept, which he had not entered. He was met by Mr. Jay and the Commissioners, Col. Cannon at their head, who explained that as the greater part of the American contributions had not arrived or been delivered, the department was not yet opened. Considering that Brazil, which lies opposite to us, is even less advanced, and that England, our other neighbor, is chiefly represented by pottery and porcelain, the explanation of our shortcoming was readily understood and cheerfully accepted by the Emperor. I stood near the Imperial procession as it returned from the western wing, through the rotunda and through the eastern wing. From the Emperor to the minor officials, who brought up the rear, all looked very bright and happy. The cheers which accompanied them were by no means uproarious, but I thought they had a hearty, cordial sound. The Crown Prince of Prussia was the staidest of the company, the Prince of Wales the most natural and unassuming. The greater portion of the spectators were gathered in the rotunda, and the two wings had a deserted appearance, during the royal progress; but as soon as the inspection of one wing had been completed the crowd poured into it, and soon diffused itself over the great space.

The mixture of nationalities was very thorough. All European languages were heard, German of course predominant, but English came next. So far as my hearing extended the ceremonies were simple, as I have related them, appropriate and punctually performed. The celebration, in fact, has a practical business-like air, and an absence of striving for effect, which is unexpected but in the best taste. Although the day is not propitious—constant winds and occasional gusts of rain sweeping over Vienna since 10 o'clock this morning—we are glad it is no worse. Chiefly we are glad as Americans that, although our industry is not yet represented, our people were, and by gentlemen concerning whose character there are and can be no reproachful rumors in Vienna. I left the buildings when the Imperial party returned from the west wing. The rest will be reported by my associate. B. T.

TERMINATION OF THE FESTIVITIES.
INSPECTION OF THE EXHIBITION BY THE EMPEROR
AND HIS GUESTS—THE DEPARTMENTS VISITED—
THE DEPARTURE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
VIENNA, May 1.—As soon as the Emperor with the attendant train of Dukes and Grand Dukes, Lords and Barons, Field Marshals, Generals, and other dignitaries, gorgeous in white, scarlet, and gold, left the platform to visit the south wing of the building palace, there was a rush in that direction by thousands of people eager to get a near view of the glory of Royalty. It was a well-behaved crowd, however, and a score of policemen, by motion of the hand and polite requests of "Bitte zurück," had no trouble in opening a lane for the passage of the Imperial procession. As the Emperor walked slowly along bowing to right and left and now and then stooping to say a few words to his wife, the rather spiritless German cheer of *Hoch Hoch* was given by the spectators. The Prince of Wales came immediately after the Emperor, with his slender, bright-eyed wife, half a head taller than he, upon his arm. The Prince was easily recognized by his scarlet coat by those who were not familiar with his heavy features, and an Englishman standing on a chair shouted, "Three cheers for the Prince." He led off with a "hip, hip," and he found companions enough near to give three good hearty English hurrahs. The Crown Prince of Germany, who came next in the procession, did not receive any special recognition. He was noticeably the finest-looking man in the whole party. The entrance to the south wing was barred to the public, and as there was nothing to do but to wait until the procession came back, many people became tired and went home.

The Emperor did not, as was expected, make a very formal tour of the building. He spent more than half an hour in the south wing, talking with the Commissioners of the different nations represented there, and examining many things closely and with evident interest. There were everywhere bare spaces and skeletons of future show-cases alternating with the articles on exhibition; and there was evidence on all sides of great haste in arranging the things that were ready to be looked at. Still there was a great deal to be seen, and to those who went through the building last evening it appeared wonderful that the chaos then existing had been brought into something like order in a few hours.

APPEARANCE OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
In the German Department, which is next the Rotunda, there is very little worth seeing, except the magnificent furniture, hangings, and carpets presented to the King and Queen of Saxony on the occasion of their golden wedding last November. Belgian industries are very well represented, especially in manufactures of iron and carpets and firearms, and Holland makes a very good show of house furniture, East Indian colonial possessions, and the various liquors for which the Dutch are famous. The Italian Department, which comes next, is especially interesting from the number of works of art it contains. A beautiful collection of statuary from Milan is the most noticeable thing there, and attracted the attention of the Imperial party as they passed. They also stopped to look at some cabinets inlaid with ivory and precious stones. The French Department is almost entirely bare, except a good exhibition of bronzes, clocks and jewelry. There is very little in place yet that is worth seeing. Little Switzerland has her pavilion in very good shape. Her exhibition of wood and ivory carving, watches and jewelry is particularly good. The small space assigned to Spain and Portugal is pretty well filled. Beyond are the large British departments, rather bare from size, although there are, probably, more articles on exhibition here than in any department except those of Austria and Hungary. The show of glassware, porcelain and majolica and cutlery, carpets and furniture is already very good.

END OF THE INSPECTION.
By the time the Emperor and Empress, with all the notables, came leisurely back from their visit to the west wing, some thousands of the crowd had left the building, and the rest scattered through the immense structure, so that there was afterward no pressure. More cries of "Hoch, Hoch!" greeted the party. They crossed the rotunda, and entered the other wing; there was no attempt made to keep the people out of this wing, and all who wished followed at the heels of the procession, and drew ahead to stand in line while it passed, to get a good look at the uniforms and decorations and faces of the great personages, and the silks and jewels of the ladies. The Emperor walked so slowly, and stopped so often to see things that interested him, that those who were not satisfied with one good stare at him and his retinue, ran ahead and fell into line again and again, and waited until the procession went by.

Two-thirds of the east wing is occupied by Austrian and Hungarian exhibitions. This part of the Exhibition is the most complete of any, for there has been abundant time to make preparations. Nevertheless much remains to be done in these departments, and probably not one-half of the goods destined for it are now in place. The most noticeable thing here is the show of Bohemian glass. There is also a beautiful exhibition of silverware, jewelry, porcelain, and carved wood, and a full representation of the silk and woolen industries of Austria. Beyond Hungary comes Russia, Egypt, Turkey, and further east are Siam, China, and Japan. To this last department the Em-

peror kept his party a long time, talking with the Commissioners and examining with curious eyes the semi-barbarous articles it contained. When the Imperial party was returning through the Austrian Department to the Rotunda, a Turk, who stood in the line of spectators, stepped up and quickly put a little package into the Empress's hands. She hesitated a moment, and asked the Emperor whether she should receive it. He nodded and smiled, and they passed on. The Turk put on his feet and dropped back into the crowd, blushing like a girl. The Imperial party walked quickly through the Rotunda, the band playing meanwhile the national air, and passed out of the portal to their carriages.

A cold, dreary rain was falling. The Empress drove off first. Next came the Emperor and the German Crown Prince. The rest-checked, matronly Crown Princess of Germany went off with an Austrian Archduchess; the Prince of Wales was succeeded in with a fat Archduke, and the Crown Prince of Denmark had Prince Arthur of England for company. How the other dignitaries passed off I did not wait to see. The great crowd speedily deserted the building—the aristocratic party to find their carriages as best they could on the Haupt Allee, and the democratic party, to seek the halls, restaurants, circuses, and shows of all kinds that line the way from the Exhibition to the entrance of the Prater.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING.
AN INEXTRICABLE CONFUSION OF BOXES—BLOCKADE
ON THE RAILROADS—THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT—
THE WORK OF THE OLD COMMISSION.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
VIENNA, April 28.—A walk through the whole of the Exhibition building, Saturday, including several of the forbidden transepts, shows that, while in some departments great progress has been made, in most there is an inextricable confusion of boxes. Still vast spaces utterly free from goods or workmen, and Emperor is to limit his tour to that, every effort will be put out to have it in readiness. But, in fact, the plethora of goods on the railway is such that miles of loaded cars are on the lines, and the simple unloading of those that had arrived five days ago would occupy all the intervening time until May 1. It is impossible that the general Exhibition should be closed before June 1, but the Direction has pledged itself not to close the doors to the public after they are once opened; a fact which has a double effect, viz., that while it leaves the public free to see what is ready, it will, by the circulation of a great crowd, prevent the workmen from making as much progress as they might.

The confusion is apparently rapid; the entrance is barred and all the goods draped in white. Portugal is next in readiness, and presents an array which, though not large, surpassed us by the exquisite quality of some of the products, porcelain especially, some samples of which are of a delicacy of color and tastelessness of form which are positively bewitching. The English department is well advanced, but still far from arranged, and many of the goods are looked in that block on the railways between here and Bremen or Hamburg. The Turkish, Persian, and Russian departments are well filled, but not yet arranged. When they are complete they will, especially the two former, give a new idea of the industrial resources, if not of the industrial advance, of the countries. The very large part of the space devoted to Austrian productions is likely to be all occupied, but is not so far advanced as might have been expected from their nearness; but it seems that the railway glut has also affected them. Some idea may be formed of the special strain on the railways by the statistics of one week, that from 14th to 20th April, in which 1,154 cars arrived for the Exhibition alone. As the unloading capacity of the present force is about 100 cars per day, it is easy to understand how the trucks here must be glutted. From Egypt we have a menagerie of domestic animals—two camels, two horses, two oxen and two cows with their calves, two asses, three sheep, and five goats, with six Arab keepers. Most of these animals, it is said, are from Central Africa and of races not yet known in Europe.

CONFUSION IN THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.
In the American department there is yet nothing but confusion. The General Director has requested the list of our contributions for the catalogue, but as the old Commissioners still refuse to give up the papers, it is impossible to do even this. The papers are all in the hands of Gen. Meyer, who replied to a request from the new Commission that the papers, that they (Van Buren and Meyer) had not decided what to do about it. They were going to have a consultation and would decide. If anything were needed to complete the indictment against the old Commissioners it is this fact, that, availing themselves of the confidence placed in them, they attempt to revenge themselves for the withdrawal of that confidence by willfully, and without any advantage to themselves, withholding the papers necessary for the Imperial direction to finish its work, as well as for our Commission to go on with its own. It is understood that Gen. Van Buren upholds Meyer in his position, and Meyer says that the papers, and his property, as the Government has not yet repaid him his expenses, among which are included the stationery on which the lists have been written, to return for his dismissal he threatens to withhold the records.

The dispatch of the President, made public here night before last, was a thunderclap to all the old Commissioners, as well as to the community of Americans here, who had not been accustomed to such summary justice. The general feeling is one of entire satisfaction, and the appointment of Mr. McElrath as Special Commissioner is recognized as peculiarly fitting and merited. As no one has been named to replace Meyer, it is believed that the old Commission, of course no judgment on the guilt or innocence of the individuals can be pronounced further than the published evidence implies; but, of course, the unincorporated Commissioners feel very keenly the disgrace involved in the general suspension. There were present here at the time six of the Commission, of whom two had just arrived, and are not spoken of in any way to my knowledge. For two others, Messrs. Round and Stansely, the strongest sympathy is felt, as they have been very active in the labors of the Commission, and are in no way implicated in the transactions which have led to the change, and were, in my own opinion, entirely ignorant of the irregularities which are proven. Mr. Stansely has since then been here, and devoted himself to the business energetically, and untrammelled, and to the injury of his health. The prominent part Mr. Round is known to have taken in the preparation of our contribution and his activity since, as well as his entire exclusion from any participation in the matter of scandal, make his position, as well as that of Mr. Stansely, one which entitles them to a full and speedy release from a position which can be only one of intense mortification and pain. This much should be done in justice to the innocent as well as the guilty. The affair now becomes the subject of newspaper gossip in Vienna (which, by the way, is by no means a great humiliation to us all, and it was strongly urged by some well-meaning Americans here to suppress the scandal until we all reach home and judge it there; but fortunately sound medical counsels prevailed, and it was decided to make a thorough matter, cost it what it might in open disgrace. Let that rest on the political profanity which must dirty Columbia's linen abroad and compel its cleaning at Vienna prices. Right-minded foreigners will honor the firmness and self-respect which caused such a decision, and corruptionists in future will find the national reputation less of a mark for their infamy; and public opinion will, we hope, visit the men whose regard for the national credit was so low that they could make of an honorable position like that of Commissioner to a great international festival the opportunity for peculation and extortion.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.
The alleged frauds in the building of the court for our machinery are of course not easily proven, if real. I have had an estimate from Mr. Beck, the able architect of the Exhibition, of the probable cost of the court, and he assures me that he would be glad to have taken the contract at 50,000 francs (\$8,000 gold) and would have made 20 per cent profit. It is impossible to believe that all is fair in a contract which gives 150,000 francs for the same work in a face too of proposals to build it for 100,000 francs. The work in material 30,000 francs was finished. When Mr. Beck arrived he found the thing already adjudicated, and Mr. McElrath arrived just in time to sign the contract, reserving all opinion as to its

fairness, which he had no opportunity to investigate. Mr. Beck, however, found that a similar contract for a machinery annex had been prepared between the same parties, Commissioner James and Messrs. Bosc and Mathieson, for the construction, at 10,000 florins (\$1,250), and readily perceiving that it was extravagant, put in a bid, on the spur of the moment, for 9,000 florins, which stopped its adjudication until next day, when he prepared careful estimates and offered to build it for 8,200 florins, and it was awarded to them at that price, a saving of \$1,100 effected by Mr. Beck's prompt intervention. Mr. James was a protégé of Scott Russell, architect of the Exhibition, and was suggested by Mr. Jay to Gen. Van Buren as an agent of the Commission pending the arrival of some member of it, there being no one here to direct the necessary works. Van Buren thereupon appointed James, Commissioner, a contingency never contemplated by Mr. Jay, and for which therefore he can hardly be held responsible.

The weather has become chilly, and at intervals rainy, but not enough so to prevent the works going on, so that the Rotunda will be finished, and the scaffolding all down, before the evening day. Americans are arriving fast. Hotels are raising their prices, and rooms which two weeks ago cost five florins a day will be this week 20 florins. The restaurant prices are high, and a tolerable dinner costs from \$1 to \$2, and everything else in proportion. I must not forget to notice the most friendly and courteous manner in which Mr. Owen, Secretary of the English Commission, has offered our Commission all his appliances and assistance to forward our preparations, and this is the more appreciable from the fact that from at least one of our supposed Commissioners he had received most unbecomingly impertinent and rudeness. The machinery and staff of the English department have been offered us, if we need it, and this in a cordial, unreserved manner which deserves complete recognition.

GEN. VAN BUREN'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.
The President this morning appointed Jackson S. Shultz of New-York Commissioner to represent the Government of the United States at the Vienna International Exposition, vice Gen. Van Buren suspended.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.
THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AT VIENNA.
DEPRESSION IN OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE—
MEASURES OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO
RELIEVE COMMERCE—BANK ACT SUSPENDED IN
AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.
The business of the principal cities of Germany are extremely depressed in consequence of the panic in Vienna. The Government, with a view to their relief, will introduce a measure into the Diet, applying Prussia's share of the war contribution to the purchase of bills and public securities, to advances for the accommodation of merchants, and to the redemption of the debt for railway works.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.
The operation of the Bank act has been suspended.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.
CARLIST CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED AT MADRID—DIS-
APPEARANCE OF SENOR SAGASTA.

MADRID, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.
A Carlist conspiracy for the overthrow of the Republic has been discovered in this city. Three of the conspirators have been arrested. Senor Sagasta has disappeared from Madrid.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.
SIGNS OF EXCESSIVE DEBILITY.
ROME, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

The Pope was very feeble yesterday. He had a fainting fit which lasted an hour. To-day his condition is rather worse, showing excessive debility. This is the first birthday of his Holiness, but he was unable to give audience to deputations which called at the Vatican to tender congratulations.

SUPPRESSION OF A NEWSPAPER AT PARIS.
PARIS, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.

Gen. Ladmirault, the Military Governor of Paris, has issued an order prohibiting the sale of the newspaper *Journal d'Etat*.

ARRIVAL OF CARLIST PRISONERS—RIGID QUAR-
ANTINE REGULATIONS—OPERATIONS OF INSUR-
GENTS.

HAVANA, May 12.—A steamer arrived to-day from Spain with 1,000 Carlist prisoners to reinforce the army here. The steamers Yazo, Junista, Germania, and Havana, from New-Orleans, are still compelled to remain in quarantine here, although there are no cases of sickness on them and the Board of Health of New-Orleans certifies that there is no cholera in that city. But the Government here claims that quarantine is imposed on information from the Spanish consul at New-Orleans that cholera really exists there. This rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations does much injury to commerce, and is believed to have been ordered on insufficient grounds.

An official telegram from Puerto Principe reports that the Leon Battalion recently had a fight with the insurgents, and that the Cuban General, Ignacio Agramonte, was killed, and his body brought to Puerto Principe. Gen. Sagunil is also reported to have been killed.

SEÑOR MENDIVE, a collector for the Cienfuegos Railroad, while on his way to make a deposit in the San Jose bank, was robbed of \$20,000 by a thief, who snatched the package containing the money from his hands and escaped with it. The insurgents attacked a train on the Puerto Principe Railroad and killed the commander of the Molina Force, two captains and a number of soldiers. The train was captured near Cienfuegos City arrived this morning from New-York.

FOREIGN NOTES.
The wife of Pere Hyacinthe has given birth to a boy.

The reported death of the Cuban leader Agramonte is confirmed.

The water is overflowing the banks of the Red River, and steamboats pass over the prairie from Glen Fork to Keller's Landing.

The Government of Bermuda has contracted with Messrs. Lunt Brothers of New-York to continue their two steamers, Albemarle and Hatteras, on the New-York route, and also to place a larger vessel on the same route.

A special dispatch from Fort Garry says Mr. Breland, the Commissioner sent to the interior by the local authorities to investigate the Indian situation, has returned. He reports everything satisfactory, and that there is not the slightest cause for apprehension of difficulty.

[For other Foreign News See Third and Fourth Pages.]
OBITUARY.
THOMAS ROBINSON, D. D.

A telegram from London announces the death of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, D. D. This eminent clergyman was the youngest son of the late Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, England, and was born in the year 1790. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was many years in India as chaplain to the Bishop (Heber) of Calcutta, and Archbishop of Madras. On his return to England he became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. From 1853 to 1861 he was rector of Thorfield, Hertford, and has been Master of the Temple since 1864, and Canon of Rochester since 1868. He has written "The Last Days of Bishop Heber," the Old Testament translated into Persian, several sermons and charges delivered in India, "The Character of St. Paul," "Sermons before the University of Cambridge" in 1846, "The Twin Fallacies of Rome," "Five Sermons at the Temple," in 1851, and "Lectures on the Study of the Oriental Languages."

A fire on Monday, at Calvert, Texas, destroyed half a block, with the exception of one warehouse. The estimated loss is from \$50,000 to \$70,000. The following are the principal losses: John Orr, \$18,000; Savage & Bros., \$25,000; W. A. C. Reed, \$5,000; Searns & Grille, \$4,000; Redding & Lunkin, \$12,000; Thomas & Garrett, \$3,000. Several boats and shoe shops, and tailor and barber shops were destroyed, and a number of merchants' stores were damaged by goods being removed. The sufferers are badly insured.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE MODOC WAR.
ACCOUNT OF THE LAST FIGHT WITH CAPT. JACK—THE
ATTACKS THE TROOPS AND IS DEFEATED—THE
SOLDIERS ENCOURAGED BY THEIR SUCCESS.

LAVA BEDS, May 11—9 a. m.;
SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—
Dispatches from Lieut. Bayles's camp state that at sunrise yesterday the Modocs came into the camp and fired on the picket guard. The command of Capt. Hasbrouck after scouting all day had returned to Sorras Lake for water, and were making efforts to secure some by digging, but none could be found. Donald McKay was sent back to Lieut. Bayles's camp as an escort of Battery B of the Fourth Artillery, Troops G and H of the First Cavalry left for the scene of the fight, the distance being 17 miles, arriving about dawn of the next day. Capt. Jack's band rode within 100 yards of the camp, when all dismounted and charged on the camp, firing into the herd and guard. The first volley stamped the herd, which left for the camp, and while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave volley after volley, killing four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made and the charge was sounded. This time Donald McKay and some of his men united, and drove the Modocs into the timber, capturing 21 ponies and three pack mules. One Modoc was left on the field and 19 mules packed; also six dead bodies. Before the retreat the trail was covered with gore. The Indians beat a hasty retreat toward the McLeod range of mountains. Capt. Hasbrouck handled his men dexterously. He is now furnished with five days' supplies; but water is very scarce, which deters a long stay in the field. Gen. Davis is determined to keep the Modocs moving until the last Modoc is killed. The soldiers gain greater courage in having the enemy in the open ground. The wounded are being brought into camp in wagons, and from there they will be taken to headquarters. Two soldiers are reported mortally wounded.

Capt. Hasbrouck thinks the Modocs have no ammunition except what they have remaining in their pouches, as they lost their entire reserve of ammunition in this fight. The cavalry are at camp all safe. Capt. Jack has but seven animals with him. He wore the attire of the late Gen. Canby, and took his position on the field in as lordly a manner as if he had been a Brigadier-General. The artillery will move at once to the other side of the lake. Enough Vienna. The Government, with a view to their relief, will introduce a measure into the Diet, applying Prussia's share of the war contribution to the purchase of bills and public securities, to advances for the accommodation of merchants, and to the redemption of the debt for railway works.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.
The operation of the Bank act has been suspended.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.
CARLIST CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED AT MADRID—DIS-
APPEARANCE OF SENOR SAGASTA.

MADRID, Tuesday, May 13, 1873.
A Carlist conspiracy for the overthrow of the Republic has been discovered in this city. Three of the conspirators have been arrested. Senor Sagasta has disappeared from Madrid.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.
SIGNS OF EXCESSIVE DEBILITY.
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